Advertisements for Two WHENTY STOP ed to-morrow morning, must be hunded n this evening before six o'clock.

Addressing the President.

It is curious how much misinformation exists as to the proper title of the President of the United States. At Mr. CLEVELAND'S reception in Philadelphia Saturday he was addressed by various persons as "Mr. Presi-Your Honor," "Your Highness," "Your Excellency," "General," "Governor,

and "Sheriff." Mr. Presiden's Mr. CLEVELAND is, and he has been Sheriff and Governor, although these two terms of honor may seem to have been lost in the larger title. But he has never been Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, and so cannot be properly called His Honor, nor Governor of Massachusetts, and so cannot properly be styled His Excellency. It can not be conceived that any American able to pound sand with a recipe in his pocket should call the President His Highness. It must have been some magniloquent British ist who applied that flattering unction. As for the title of General, perhaps the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy may deserve it, although he has never smelt powder, except by proxy, or commanded a brigade of militia. The President is as good as everybody else, and everybody in this land of the free may be a titular Major, Colonel, or General if he chooses to assum that style. Still, General is not the proper appellation of a President.

The flunkery and flummery with which the aristocratic Federalists of old would have surrounded the office of Presi dent were happily avoided by the wis makers of the Constitution; but there are plenty of people who, some from ignorance and a few from instinctive snobbishness, in sist upon addressing the President of the United States with titles which do not be long to him.

The New Pension Figures.

The current annual report of Commis sioner BLACK to Secretary LAMAR is as remarkable a document as ever came from the Pension Office. It shows that during the last fiscal year, independently of 2,707 resto rations of persons previously dropped, 55,194 new pensioners were added to the roll. This record of additions surpasses any known even during the years immediately following the civil war. Deducting the year's losses to the roll from deaths and other causes, the pension list now still includes the unprecedented and enormous number of 406. 007 names. Ten years ago, in 1877, the number of pensioners was 252,104, and had been decreasing steadily year after year for the preceding five years, according to the natural order of things. The following year, 1878, showed 223,998 names on the roll, in continuation of that natural process To-day, instead of finding fewer than 200,000 names there, as the result of constant diminutions by death, we find the roll, a quarter of a century after the close of the great war, mounting above 400,000, and the last year unparalleled for its increase. Still more worthy of notice is the addition

to the annual cost of pensions. Ten years ago the annual disbursement was \$28,580,157, to which point it had dropped from \$29,683, 116 two years before, and \$30,593,749 the yes before that. In the following year, as was natural, there was a still further reduction in disbursements to \$26,844,415. But during the last fiscal year, according to Gen. Black there was an actual outlay of \$78,467,581 while for the present year the appropriation by Congress is \$78,701,250, and for the next year the Commissioner's estimates are \$79, 600,000. Thus the annual cost of pensions has about trebled during the last ten years The reason for this relative excess of cost even over the great increase of numbers is to be found partly in the Arrears act and partly in the increases of amounts payable

It must not be imagined that this annual pension expenditure is a merely temporary one in its present shape. Commissione BLACK's report shows that there were still, at the end of the last fiscal year, 12,900 persons receiving pensions on account of the war of 1812, ended seventy-two years ago. It may be imagined, therefore, how far into the next century will extend the hundreds of thousands of pensions granted or to be granted for the far greater war that ended fifty years later than the conflict of 1812. During this last summer new pensions have been granted to two widows of soldiers for service in the Revclutionary war, which ended 104 years ago.

These figures are worth considering by the people, and especially by the members of the Fiftleth Congress.

What Did the Manifesto of the Count of Paris Mean?

The question which for some days has been most anxiously discussed by the European press is not what the Count of Paris said in his appeal to France, but why he chose the present moment for publishing his programme. Considered as an argumentative instrument of the royalist propaganda, the manifesto seems to have had but little effect on any section of the French people except the Bonapartists; but may it not derive some extrinsic importance from the date at which it is put forth, and certain coincident events of ostensible significance? In itself the monarchy outlined by the Pretender may not seem to Frenchmen particularly tempting; but might they not look with different eyes on a temporary change in their form of government, if they believed it to involve a pledge of the Czar's alliance and a bright prospect of regaining Alsace-Lorraine? BISMARCK prevailed upon his countrymen to defer their efforts for political liberty until after the establishment of German unity; may not Frenchmen also be persuaded to care less about the name and form of civil institutions than for national rehabilitation?

condence, it has been well known that Bis-MARCE deems it the capital aim of German diplomacy to avert the restoration of monarchy in France. His mouthpieces in the press have repeatedly declared that the triumph of the Orieanist reaction would almost certainly be followed by a renewal of war upon the Rhine, because the displacement of the present type of government by one less dependent on the shifting will of parliamentary majorities would enable France to offer Russia trustworthy guarantees of loyal and unwavering adherence to a concerted plan of action. Nor can it be denied that since the French army has been making so close an approach to a high standard of efficiency, ereas the Austro-Hungarian military system remains glaringly defective, grave doubts have been felt at Berlin as to the power of Germany and Austria, even with thrown in the scale as a makeweight, to balance the joint strength of

Since the divulgation of the ARNIM corre-

all events be a war of Titans, in which not nerely Alsace-Lorraine but the whole left bank of the Rhine and the existence of German unity might be staked upon the issue. For, addicted as are the present masters of the storied river to proclaiming that their Gallie neighbors "shall never have it, the free, the German Rhine," the French on their part have not yet forgotten the rejoinder of DE MUSSET: "Your German Rhine has been ours before, and it may be ours again!"

Now, suppose that, simultaneously with the appearance of the Orleanist manifesto measures were taken to give Frenchmen of minence in the army, the judiciary, and the Legislature assurances, on which they could place absolute reliance, that the Czar would put the mighty resources of his empire at their disposal for the retrieval of their national renown and the redemption of their lost provinces, if they would consent to try the monarchical experiment suggested by the Count of Paris. Is it certain that French patriots, and, above all, French soldiers, would turn their backs on such an offer? That is a question which may well be debated with deep misgiv ing at Berlin, seeing that there is reason to believe that the Czar, since his visit to his father-in-law's court, which is a hotbed of Orleanist intrigue, may have been led to make a conditional promise like that just mentioned. It is the dread of such an overture, coupled with the knowledge that the expected interview between the Czar and Kaiser WILLIAM at Stettin did not take place, and that BISMARCE has since felt it needful to hold a personal conference with Count KALNOKY, the Austro-Hungarian Prime Minister; it is such coincidences, rea or suspected, which have disposed German newspapers to take a more serious view of the French Pretender's manifesto than has yet been taken by the Paris press, or than the text of the document seems to justify.

One Hundred Vears Ago.

Americans of to-day, accustomed to fee the benefits as well as to sound the praises of the Constitution with which they live, are not apt to appreciate the difficulties under which that instrument was framed, or the risks it ran of being rejected after all.

The Philadelphia Convention of 1787 was a seene of constant struggle between opposing ideas and theories, and much that came out of it was the result of compromise. The voting by States gave greater opportunities for deadlocks, and, while the enormous evils of the existing Articles of Confederation were felt on all hands, the best method to escape from them was hard to determine Rhode Island stood aloof altogether from the Convention, and New Hampshire's delegates came after the proceedings had begun Although the 2d of May was the day fixed for assembling, not until the 25th was a quorum present. Struggles over State sovereignty and over the proposed representation in the future law-making body in ratio to population began at once. One ballot of six to five among the eleven States at that time voting shows how close was the division upon the question of allowing the House of Representatives to be made up according to populations; and the establishment of the Senate, with its equal representation by States, was absolutely necessary o secure adhesion to the new system.

This is one example of the many obstacles encountered; and in the midst of them Washington, who had happily been made the presiding officer, wrote thus in a peronal letter:

"Everybody wishes, everybody expects of tis deliberation the book of fate must disclose. While independent covereignty is so ardently contended for:
while the local views of each State, and separate interests by which they are too much governed, will not
yield to a more enlarged scale of politics, incompatible. ity in the laws of different fits es and disrespect to the of the general Government must render the situation this great country weak, inefficient, and diagraceful." When, at last, the great work was done,

and well done, another element of doubt arose. Would the States accept the new Constitution? Might it not suffer the fate of the Plan of Union of 1754, which had been agreed to by the Albany Convention and ompletely rejected by the colonies? The language of the explanatory report submitted to Congress on the memorable 17th of September, 1787, together with the proposed Constitution that day signed, was dignified but by no means triumphant. The first ratification, little Delaware's, came within two months, Dec. 7, 1787, followed before the close of the year by the like determinations of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Anxious eves were turned toward the influ ential States of Virginia, New York, and Massachusetts. The ratification of Massachusetts was secured by a very small majority in her Convention, and New York and Virginia ratified only after the requisite nine ratifications had been secured. It was a little more than nine months after the signing of the Constitution that it became binding on the number of States prescribed. North Carolina and Rhode Island did not furnish their ratifications until after the Government had gone into full operation,

Mr. Cleveland Can't Help the Women.

with Washington inaugurated as President.

While the President was receiving citizens in the Philadelphia City Hall on Saturday Mrs. LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE of New York took the opportunity to thrust into his hand a printed protest or declaration. This document is addressed to "the President of the United States, the Governors of the States, and other Federal and State officials." and it is signed by Miss Susan B. ANTHONY and the other officers of the National Woman

Suffrage Association. The protest of the women is directed against that interpretation of the Constitution which denies the ballot to citizens of their sex. It contains an able argument to show that this is a Government of the peo ple, and that women are people. "In the midst of the pomps and glories of this celebration," says the protest, "women are only onlookers, voiceless and unrepresented. "The recital of these facts is the summary of a century of injustice. We solemnly and earnestly protest against its continuance, and demand that hereafter the Constitution of these United States shall be interpreted in accordance with the simple words in which

But what can Mr. CLEVELAND do to help the woman suffragists? It is not his function to interpret the Constitution. It is not his function to make laws to give effect to constitutional provisions. Even if he were disposed to promote the cause which these ladies have at heart, he would be practically powerless to aid them. What could he do? Recommend to Congress the extension of the elective franchise to the gentler sex Well, and what then? What can Congress do for them? Certainly it cannot pass laws prescribing the qualifications of voters in the several States. Congress might propose and submit to the States for ratification a constitutional amendment establishing woman suffrage; but these ladies say that no amendment is necessary. They say that for a hundred years the women of the United States have been unjustly deprived of rights which

France and Russia. Such a contest would at | are guaranteed in the Constitution as it was

framed a century ago.

These appeals should go, not to Washington, but to the Legislatures of the States Even in those Territories where woman suffrage is a fact, it exists not by virtue of any act of Congress, but by vote of the Territo rial Legislatures. The State capitals are the battlefields where the leaders of the women's rights cause ought to take their position and serve out their ammunition. They are wast ing time in presenting appeals to Mr. CLEVE-

LAND or to Congress. The only aspect of the woman suffrage movement at the present time which looks at all encouraging for the political emancipation of the sex is the zeal with which the Prohibitionists are taking up the cause The influence of the Woman Christian Tem perance Union is counting for more than the life-long efforts of the patient, persistent ladies who for years have been inditing protests. and making personal appeals in the wrong quarter. The close partnership between prohibition and woman suffrage is one of the most remarkable phenomena in contemporary politics.

An Interesting Indication.

If anybody outside of New York, or inside it either for that matter, supposes that every-thing is going one way only in the Democratic politics of this Commonwealth, he is indulging in a mistaken hypothesis. Of Demo cratic citizens there is a very large body-and we use a mild expression in this phrase-who do not intend that GROVER CLEVELAND shall be nominated for the second term with the cooperation of the State of New York Though they have not been making any disturbance about their purpose, they have kept it in mind; and at the proper time it will receive appropriate manifestation.

For instance, at a Democratic caucus held in the city of Rochester last week, after the election of delegates to the Assembly District Convention, the following resolution, as we learn from the Rochester Morning Herald, was adopted without opposition:

"Resolved, That the Democratic electors of the Eights ward endorse the administration of the Hon. David B HILL Governor of the State of New York, and reco It will be found, we think, that there are

a great many Democrats not only in Monroe county but in other parts who entertain the same sentiments and the same purpose as are expressed in the above resolution.

There are more things in heaven and earth, Hozamo, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy.

The Massachusetts Democrats hold their Convention at Worcester to-day, and unless a sudden attack of dumbness seizes upon some of their most active leaders, there will be in teresting, pointed, and pugnacious speeches A nipping anti-Mugwump wind is blowing in Massachusetts, and Collector Saltonstall will find it hard to keep the Republicans in their warm places in the Custom House much longer.

War between this Commonwealth and New Jersey is now forever averted, and Peace lays bare the rosy edges of her smile to gladder Staten Island and the Jersey shore. The Boundary Commission appointed by the Governor of New York and the Governor of New Island and the shore of New Jersey. An equal subaqueous territory is given to each State. and hostilities between their oystermen will now cease. Many a wild foray has been made by bivalvular banditti from Jersey and Staten Island, but now the rights of the rivals have been formally established. The agreement of the Commissioners will be ratifled to-morrow. and next winter the Legislatures of the two States and the Congress will doubtless accept it. The ovster is a tranquil being, and it is out of keeping to fight about him.

What a charming entertainment was that recently given in the English town of Whitby. RUSSELL LOWELL," our own JAMES, " diplomatist and author," read twice; that most delightful of drawers, Du Maurier of Punch, played a piano solo; the Misses Du Maurier performed upon banjos, and Mr. PHELPS, " a son of the American Minister to Great Britain, enlivened the company by singing negro songs

Our esteemed Mugwump contemporary, the New York Times, has the news once more. It says that Governor HILL is going to support indeedl

It is to be feared that Mrs. FRANK LESLIN's confessions, poured gushingly into the cast-iron ears of the New York reporters, are very costly advortisements.

Our Atlanta friend has done his worst. It would be difficult to put more errors into the same number of words. The ears of the New York reporters are not of east iron. Mrs. FRANK LESLIE has made no confessions to them. She has not made them gushingly. They are not advertisements, and they were not very costly. In fact, they cost nothing except to the newspapers which published them. Mrs. Leslie is a lady of extraordinary business ability. She has proved that a woman can manage successfully an extensive and complicated publishing establishment. She means. To a remarkable natural intelligence and we suggest to her that hereafter, when she is sending out the advertisements of her various periodicals, the Atlanta Constitution should not be forgotten.

Deacon WILLIAM RICHARDSON, President of the Atlantic Avenue Bailroad Company, is fighting the Union Elevated Ratiroad Company with his usual vigor, even going to the length of barricading the streets. Brooklyn grows apace, and there will be traffic enough for both the surface and the elevated roads. Deacon Richardson is a good man. even if he does lay railroad tracks on Sunday but he sometimes shows a slight tendency to ward yearning for the whole earth and the ful ness thereof.

The Sub-Treasury statue of Washington has at last been scraped and cleaned, and the Father of His Country no longer looks like a Considering the eminent respectability of Gen. Washington, it makes patriots unhappy to see his counterfeit presentment soiled and shabby The Treasury Department should keep him scrubbed up in the future.

If Dr. McGLYNN still retains any affection for the Catholic Church, the discussion among the Methodist ministers before whom he spoke yesterday must have been painful to him, and their praise must have carried a sting. They applaud him because they see, or think the see, in him an enemy of the Church of which was late a priest. The theories for he left it they do not approve. It is the Mc-GLYNN who is disobedient to his ecclesiastical superiors, not the McGLYNN who is the echo of HENRY GEORGE, that they thank.

They like him for what they hope he will do. not for what he most wants to do. Yet he has assumed a Protestant attitude, and as Protestants they welcome him, not in the capacitwof a priest of social reform, but in the ca pacity of a seceder from Catholicism.

We should think this sort of thing would be as painful to Dr. McGLYNN, if he remains a Catholic, as it is cheering to the Methodist

Of the Governors at Philadelphia the Gov ernor of New York was the ablest, the Governor of Massachusetts the richest, the Governor of Iowa the solemnest, the Governor of Delaware the most old-school, the Governor of Virginia the most dashing, the Governor of Georgia the most picturesque, and the Governor of

Ohio the cockiest. But for conversation the | PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND THE Governor of North Carolina and the Governor South Carolina were probably far ahead

of the bunch. Street Cleaning Commissioner COLEMAN writes Mayor HEWITT that seventy-five per cent, of the people of this town keep the sanitary and corporation ordinances, while the remaining twenty-five per cent. "make all the trouble." Is it possible that one-fourth of the city's population disregard health and cleanliness? Vigorous action by the Health and Police Departments would bring this large per centage down with a jump.

Mr. HENRY GEORGE doesn't want to serve as a juror, nor does he want to pay the fine for his failure to answer summons to serve as a juror in the City Court. Judge BROWNE, how ever, declined yesterday to remit the fine. This is as it should be. Capitalists must be taught that they cannot shirk their duty as citizens without paying for their want of public spirit,

The English have imported from Zululand the game of assegal throwing, which was anything but amusing to the British soldiers who in the Zulu war were targets for CETYWAYO'S practised javelin hurlers. Some years ago our cheap museums thought that Zulus were a necessary feature of their attractions. many of their Zulus were made to order in by the peculiar click in their speech and the emarkable skill with which they planted their assegals wherever they wished at distances of seventy-five to 150 feet, that they were genuine products of South Africa. It requires long training of eye and muscle to become an expert javelin thrower, and the English, who are experimenting with the new game, may fine that it is worthy to rank with archery, lacrosse and other pastimes we have borrowed from ancient times and savage peoples.

Wiggins's last prophecy of a great storm for this neighborhood has been fulfilled by the occurrence of a gale in Corpus Cristi. This reminds us of the Arabian warlock, ABENAMAR who prophesied an earthquake and was kicked on the day when the earth was to quake by small but victous jackass belonging to a muleteer of Oran. Neither the prophet nor the earthquake occurred aubsequently.

RHODE ISLAND'S VACANT SEAT.

The Last Member of the Fiftieth Congre

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 19 .- The coming elecion in the Second Congress district of this State is of much more than local interest. It is difficult for the public outside of the State to realize that circumstances have made the issue of a Congress election doubtful in Rhode Island. The State has always been accounted unquestionably Republican, and with such assurance that, on the day after the last November elections, the names of the two Republican

surance that, on the day after the last November elections, the names of the two Republican candidates for Congress appeared in several New York newspapers in the list of the elected, the mere fact that they were Republican nominees being appearently accepted as sufficient evidence of their success without waiting for or glancing at the returns.

In the November election the Democratic candidate for Congress, ex-Chief Justice Bradley, had a plurality in the Western district, and the Hon. Henry J. Spooner, the Republican candidate for Congress, ex-Chief Justice Bradley, had a plurality in the Western district, and the Hon. Henry J. Spooner, the Republican candidate in the Eastern district, had a very close cail, but was elected. As the Constitution and laws of the State require a majority on the first trial. Judge Bradley's plurality was not sufficient to obtain him a seat, and the second trial was set down for the coming November, one of the Rhode Island seats remaining vacant until that time.

In February Major Pirce, the member from the Second district in the last Congress, having been unseated by the House of Representatives, another election was held in the district. The Hon. Charles H. Page, the Democratic contestant, whose efforts had led to the unseating of Pirce, ran against that gentleman. It being a second trial for Page and Pirce, a plurality was sufficient to elect. Nearly all the Republican members of Congress signed an address to the Republicans of the Western district asking them to vindicate Pirce and rebuke the Democratic majority for throwing him out, instead of that the people of the district asking them to vindicate majority by electing Page. He served only a week, which was all that remained of the term.

Both parties are now buckling on their belts for the November campaign. Judge Bradley is again the nominee of the Democratic majority by electing Page. He served only a week, which was all that remained of the term.

Both parties are now buckling on their belts for the November campaign.

Poreign Notes of Real Interest. Pasteur has been made a Baron by the Emperor of

Paul Du Chaillu has gone to St. Petersburg to study some bronze ornaments lately found on the Baltic, supposed to belong to the Vikings, about whom M. Du Chaillu

Mocha." It will be at the Strand Theatre. Adelina Patti has been engaged to sing for Mapleson t £917 per night twice a week for six months, each

Malvezzi, a great tenor in his day, has died in Flor-Twenty-seven privates of a Posen regiment have been attacked with trichinosis from eating raw pork. The

German commissariat is poor.

The French war balloon is made in four sections, so

that a bullet may go through without dropping it.

Mobilization is the word. Austria and Russia are both about to try the French experiment. Pifty thousand elephants a year go to make our plane

Dr. Morrill Mackenzie has been knighted.

The pit in the Haymarket has been restored. Cook fighting and boxing are both now popular in Paris. Yachting is also growing. The mate is "le meat," and

the steward is "Mister Steward." The contribution box recently passed around a large and fashionable congregation at Canterbury Cathedral contained fourteen shillings.

Lord Salisbury is the only member of the British Cabi-

net who has grown fatter. He has gained four pounds.
One of Germany's famous military bands will soon Mrs. John W. Mackay is having a cloak made from the breasts of birds of paraliss. These cost 30 shillings each, and about 500 birds will be necessary.

The Strand is so crowded that St. Clement's Church

and St. Mary-le-Strand will be pulled down. On Sunday last Monsigner Persico, the Papal envoy to Ireland, preached in the Kilkenny cathedra

reached Ireland in the beginning of the summer he could not speak a word of English. The Princess of Wales has a large number of fine dia monds for putting in the centres of flowers after the latter have been fashioned to her dress. The effect is

While Sir Salar Jung, who is a Mussulman, was visiting Droitwich, for the baths, he celebrated the Moham-medan festival of Zoha. The ceremony was mainly the slaughter of a goat by his own hands. The flesh was

distributed among the English poor.

The London postmen have petitioned the Postmaster General to be called "letter carriers." The North Bucks Liberal Brotherhood has begun the attempt of cooperative farming. Seventy two acres old a: auction to the members, the excess of price over 18 shillings to go to the general fund. Each tenant farms his own lot, and the collegeative feature consists barna and threshing floors.

Hebrews in Saratoga. From the Springfield Republican.

The famous edict of Judge Hilton against the Jews proclaimed a few years ago at Saratoga has had the results so familiar to students of history. The Jews have multiplied at Saratoga at an astonishing rate since the edict. Several of the hotels are now owned by Jews, which is an impovation; and there is a rumor that a Jewish syndicate is waiting to buy in Hilton own hotel, the Grand Union, when it goes under the nammer next year with other property of the blowart estate. A battle in the auction room between Hilton and a son of laraei would be a fructifying spectacle, and if Hilton should receive a notice to quit the but the subject is too painful to contemplate.

Coming to Their Senses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Taking the Constitution of Atlanta, Ga., as a guide, it would ap pear that the Empire State of the South as well as the North is rapidly recovering from the fallacies of free trade as well as disunion. I do not belive that there is a single Democrat, any more than Republican, in this city who favors the English policy any more than the Chi ness systems. Blank nonsense, either in political plat forms or nominations is in the vocative. The Democracy want success just as well as the Republicans.

GRAND ARMY.

The Exact Relations of the Two to Each

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a ecent interview with the President he is reported as having used the following language in speaking of " the soldier"; I do not believe he can be carried away from the even plane of that good citizenship by the devices of an scropulous men who would use him for partisan pur-And in reply to a suggestion that his por

trait might be displayed in St. Louis in retalliation for the occurrence at Waceling, Va., he used these words: The display of my portrait there is certainly a very unimportant matter wherein to incur the chance ev

of comment.

I beg in justice to my comrade, "the soldier" referred to in these extracts, to remark that from these and other statements from Mr. Cleveland it is evident that the position of the G. A. R. with reference to past occurrences affecting him or the future attitude of that organization so far as Mr. Cleveland or his acts in his high office may be the subject of

criticism or condemnation by its members, is

misunderstood by him; and his misunderstanding is largely acquiesced in by other citizens. The G. A. R. as an organization of veteran only has but one banner, the Stars and Stripes. It displays no other, and marches to no musi other than the music of the Union. Its public ternal views and the renewal of that lovalty and devotion to the Union, the Constitution, and the flag "which makes us one people." These are the animating causes, the foundation upon which the organization rests and its sole support. In its councils partisanship has no place, and is not tolerated. The right to the exercise and expression of individual opinion, judgment, preference, and partisanship is conceded to all its members, it does not champion any partisan candidate or cause; nor do its members, as such, forfeit any of the rights or duties of citizens.

And as an organization, it does not endorse, and is not bound by, the intemperate or overzealous utiorances or acts of its officers or members; nor is it responsible for the partisanship or preferences of any of these.

The G. A. R. in its membership is composed of veterans of all shades of political faith, preference, and attachment, and it is largely indebted to the Democratic party for all of these. and its sole support. In its councils partisan-

these,
It is, therefore, impossible "that a score o

these. It is, therefore, impossible "that a score of these are misguided, unbalanced men, who have threatened violence or harm to him (Mr. Cieveland) at any time, or at any place; and it is equally impossible that the G. A. R. or any considerable portion of its members, or, indeed, any one of them, could, much more would, openly or covertly insult the President.

Air. Cleveland has, justly or unjustly, incurred the displeasure and condemnation of many members of the organization by his acts and utterances affecting or relating to veterans. In addition, he has been largely advocated, and is par excellence an acknowledged candidate for Democratic renomination. I submit that the G. A. R., forced by such considerations, cannot be held responsible collectively for the methods or means by which a comrade may have distinguished between the emblem of a restored hadonality and the "gonfaion" of an individual or party, is it surprising that the display of Mr. Cleveland's portrait, with any legend whatever attached, before a "mixed partisanship," such as composed any large gathering of the G. A. R., gathered for society purposes solely, should ireceive the deep damnation of those who are not his partisans?

Should Mr. Cleveland's zealous friends therefore discount hereously in the test of the contents the exception of the S. M. in the contents the contents the second of the second of the contents the contents the second of the second of the contents the contents the second of the contents the contents the contents the second of the contents the conte

gathered for society purposes solely, should receive the deep damnation of those who are not his partisans?

Should Mr. Cleveland's zealous friends therefore display his portrait at St. Louis upon the occasion of the annual encampment, it would be evident that an endeaver was being made by the "devices of unserupulous men to use him [the soldier] for partisan purposes," and it would be an impertinence, insulting alike to his partisans and his enemies.

At St. Louis the members of the G. A. R. meet as comrades, not as partisans, and the introduction and display of any portrait, device, banner, or legend, calculated to arouse partisan leeling, could only result in discord. Mr. Cleveland's friends, if such, will not embarrass his friends in the G. A. R. by compelling them on behalf of their comrades who worship at other altars and are of different partisan views, to resent the use or display of his portrait upon that occasion, as an intentional invasion of the organic rights of the G. A. R. "There should be no exaltation of the President's picture in the position of a Gessler's cap to exact obedience from his political opponents."

It is neither just, manly, nor noble to thus

opponents."

It is neither just, manly, nor noble to thus treat our national defenders; nor is it kind or considerate to require of those who are not supporters of him, that they should defer to Mr. Cleveland or his portrait upon such an

Mr. Cleveland or his portrait apon occasion.

It may be said that Mr. Cleveland's portrait will be displayed as that of the President. Yet it would, thus displayed, be quite as inappropriate in the bails of the G. A. R. as in the Republican National Convention. The President was not a soldier, is not a veteran. Had he been, he could more fully appreciate the position of his friends among the veterans; and though his feelings and intentions toward them may, and doubtless are of the kindliest, yet his way of showing it has not met the them may, and doubtless are of the kindlest, yet his way of showing it has not met the unantimous approval of those who should be "predminently the best citizens."

And this, in the case of Mr. Cleveland, is emphasized in the very trials the soldier has undergone. I am, &c. Sawell J. Chooks, Of Charles R. Doane Post, G. A. R. New York, Sept. 17, 1887.

WHAT THEY SAID TO THE PRESIDENT. Greetings of the Hand-shaking Throng, and Mr. Cleveland's Replica.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

These surrounding the President were con-Those surrounding the President were considerably amuse at many of the incidents of the roseption. Nost of the people came up to the President with broad smires on their faces, and shock hands with a formal "How are you" or "I am happy to meet you," though undereds oft nothing but hook their delight.

Some of the visitors, as if dazed, passed the President without noticing him, and were recalled by the President tapping them on the shoulder, with a pleasant "You are forgetting what you came for."

One old hely shock hands to a matter of fact manner, and when half way to the exit turned and cried: "I that the President!" as if just discovering whose hand should taken.

A middleaged lady, with red hair and a square, determined thin, came up to the President in a cheerful way, and, grasping his hand reached up on tipices and kneed thin, to the vast amusement of those who saw the courrence. that the President! Oh, is that the President!" as If just discovering whose hand she had taken.

A middle aged lady, with red hair and a square, determined chin came up to the President in a cheerful way, and, grasping his hand, reached up on tiptices and kneed him, to the vast anument of those who saw the occurrence.

A dignited gentleman, as he passed, said, "I am from Caidwell," him received a warm greeting from Mr. Cleveland, who remarked to the newspaper men beside him, "Calificeth was my birthplace."

A went who remarked to the newspaper men beside him, "Calificeth was my birthplace."

A went hat: "Your parry sear of this," "I hope not," said the president assist to secretary Bayard.

A went him to be very sear of this," "I hope not," said the president assist to secretary Bayard.

A went divised young lady said "At last," with a sigh of rehef, another inquired disappointedly, "Where is Mrs. Cleveland." the President responding politely, "I heft her at house this morning." After a dozen soldiera and saidressed your land him and an appeared, who said. "Mr. President, I congratulate you on your administration," Mr. Cleveland replying. "Thank you, sir."

A burly man in a woodlan shirt the sleeves of which were rooted up, came next in line and shouted. "India, Crover, old boy, shake hinds," the response being. "How are you old femore somewhat familiar expression, "God boses our President," while man of those in line said. "God bress you, sir." One enthasiastic visitor stopped for remark. "You are the first Democrat lever votel for and, "he continued as he was hurried on by the poil read." He continued as he was hurried on by the poil read. "I will vote for you again."

A woman with a market basket gave the President her left hand, remarking. "I'lls nearest my heart." Amitier woman stopped long enough to say, "Mr. Freedent, your honor, I am happy to see you," and still another admined. "You are the first Bronderal." and Mr. Cleveland, simila, said, "No am I."

A fond mother held on her baby to be kissed, but

your Honor."

Another vactor remarked: "We had an awful time getting here." To which President "leveland's reply was: "I had an awful time waiting for you."

The Fastest Vessel Affont. From the St. James's Gasette.

From the St. James's Gasette.

The trial for speed of what has proved to be the fastest torpedo beat affort took place on the Thames yesterday. At 10.25 A. M. the new torpedo beat Mayo, built to the order of the Spanish Government by Messars, and the order of the Spanish Government by Messars of the took of the Spanish Government of the Spanish Government of the took of the Spanish Spanish Government of the took but did not accompany the party on the trial trip. The Rayo too faced, commiss twelve water tight compariments and is a twin-screw vessel, the is constructed to carry four torpetions. Six pulse were made

New It Happened.

It was this way: I was lying on top of the canin, and I hear, somebody talking. They were cuidiled down where his board couldn't atrike them, and pretty talking to a true his man couldn't atrike them, and pretty talking the canonical and the same to a true his pears. If said:

"Taken, danning,"
"Taken, danning,"
"Saled come.
"Saled come.
"Saled come.
"Saled come.
"Saled come."
"Saled come.
"Saled come."

"And that's when I rolled off into the water."

PROSPEROUS NEW MEXICO.

Her Governor Thinks Cattle Ranges will Soon be a Thing of the Past. WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 .-- Gov. Ross of Nev Mexico, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, says that there has been a marked increase in the population of the Ter ritory during the last few years. The semidecennial census of 1885 shows a population of 154.141, a gain of 14,576 in five years. At the present rate of increase the census of 1890 will show a population of not less than 200.000. The rate of taxation for all purposes is less than two per cent. Owing to the occupation of the land for agricultural purposes, the great cattle ranches are being gradually circum-scribed and diminished. The Governor says: scribed and diminished. The tovernor says. The cattle men of the past and the granger of the present represent two antagonistic classes of civilization one is nomadic and a type of semi-barbaric isolation the other typics and includes the school, the factory and the active element of human civilization and progress. There can be no cooperation, but only friction between them when found in proximity.

and the active stement of human civilization and progress. There can be no cooperation, but only friction between them when found to proximity.

The Governor thinks it is only a question of time when the cattle ranche will be a thing of the past; he therefore opposes any change in the land laws in the interest of this industry, which, he says, is in its nature infinical to the development of the Territory, and would only serve to give it a few additional years of existence, when it must give way to the conditions of a settled agricultural life. He recommends the repeal of all laws that now exist in the shape of timber culture, desert land acts, scrip entries, and all other measures whereby lands may be secured without actual residence and bons fide valuable improvements.

The mining industry has taken on new and much improved conditions. There is less appeulative activity but more substantial development. The average outnut of gold and aliver for 1886 is given as \$3,850,000, divided between gold and silver in the proportion of one to five. The effect of the compulsory School law, passed by the last Legislature has been good and has resulted in the increase of public schools. The Governor renows his recommendation for the establishment of a system of storage basins along the upper Rio Grande, to be used for irrigating purposes. He says that three or four million acres of useless land may thus be redeemed. The report sums up the situation as follows:

The rains have been copious and timely, cattle are in excellent condition for market, the wool city has been largely increased. the mines have yielded better that ever before agriculture has been largely extended and the vield unusually abundant, there has been no public turmoil or disaster of any sort, and the general state of trade and business has been good.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Some of the dry goods men who have been making such extraordinary sales in the last two weeks assert that the business has been carried on with very little profit. The great number of leading articles that have to be sold at about cost and the lowness of prices gen erally have left the money making to the retailers

The plana at Union square was never so crowded with men sa at present. They are all in the theatrical pro-fession and are nearly all out of a job and looking for one. The majority are actors and the rest are advance agenta, troups and star managers, box office men, and the like. When they are seedy and shabby, as at present, they present the most comical spectacle, worth the walk up there to see. Big hats, long hair, velvet coats, and huge shirt fronts are often imposing when new, but become outlandish when faded, unkempt shiny and soiled. One wonders at not seeing any women out of work in the same way, but the truth is they are as no merous as the men, though they do not clog the plaza. They are to be found at the theatrical agencies all along Broadway, sitting in the offices and gathering in the

This city now has a mending bureau, as its propriete calls it, where unhappy bachelors may take their shirts, socks, cuffs, and whatever is in tatters, and can have them made whole again. The only wave in fee the washerwoman for the purpose or to take the work to one of the charitable institutions that still make a specialty of employing their inmates at this work.

Peter Bishop, the driver of the city's dead wagon, is enjoying a rest. The rush of river suicides is at an end, or so nearly so that he will not meet with the subjects of to-day until the ice melts next spring. But however dull bodies a day for the year.

Young Robert Garrett is another of those millionaires Mr. Sage and Mr. Dilion and many others and it very difficult not to covet anything that is their neighbors' when they see Mr. Jay Gould on Broadway, between two ready to lay them down.

ready to lay them down.

Col. Jim Mooney can be accommodated with n bet, as offered by him, of \$5,000 to \$2,500 that the Volunteer wallops the Thiatle. Henry Onjey, a real estate dealer at \$22 Sixth avenue, called yesterday at Morrow's harber shop and left a note, saying that he was the Colonel's customer. If Mr. Ongley doesn't get a reply he will hunt around the Aldermanic chamber to-day for Col. Jim.

Returned travellers from country and seaside hotels speak of the low shoes worn by the ladies this summer. The ladies also speak of them. The laces would until and who was to tie them but the escuria. In this way mutual happiness resulted. Some of the dudes, however, complain that they cracked their heavily starched waist

Every evening at dusk from 500 to 1,000 children collect on Broadway, in front of the ruins of P. J. Keary & street. The building was burned on July 2. Workmen are digging out the debris, and the children gather there to secure the treasures of young life. Horns, whisties, and all sorts of toys are turned up by the workmen. and an sorte of toys are turned up by the workmen. The children toot the borns, make life weary to the passers by with hundreds of whistles, and it is along to-ward midnight before they scamper off to their homes in the side streets.

The democracy of one of the double-truck water sprinklers of the city was shown on Saturday night at Third avenue and Sixty sixth street. The driver and horses clattered up the avenue with half a dozen thus oose. On sped the truck (driver and horses were evi dently on their last trip), and on the up crossing a your man, neatly dressed, got in the way. The horses top-pled him over. He fell just clear of the wheels, and lay here long enough to get a drenching. He finally got up looked in a dazed way after the vanishing sprinkler, and

In view of the low rates for freight room in the oceateamships for several years past there has been speci lation in many minds as to how some of the companie continued in business. The freight rates are admittedly unprofitable, dividends have been passed with regular-ity, and yet outwardly the affairs of the different lines are all right. An authority in speaking of this subjecsaid yesterday: "The big companies haven't depended on freight for some time. They have and do now rely upon the big immigration to this country to meet ex penses. In a word, the big immigration has kept son

A Wall street man pranced around Delmonico's. Broad street, yesterday, with a roll of bank notes as big as his foot, lie whooped out that there were "the there, won on Wahoo and Badge at Sheepshead Bay, Saturday." Then he placidly stated that he was simply "a trustee of the \$5,300. They'll get it all back before the snow falls."

The wheat brokers of the Produce Exchange, like the stock brokers, are complaining of dull times. There is the usual amount of shouting going on every day around the wheat pit, but since the collapse of the Chicag boom and the disasters accompanying it the brokers have been timid about venturing mio the swim them selves, and their speculative customers have naturally partaken of the hesitation. The mituation of the whe

Mr. Stevenson is the authority for the pronunciation of the name Jekyli as it is spoken on the stage of the Madison Square Theatre. The actors call it Jee kill.

True Either Way. From the Kansas City Time

Referring to the statement in the Times There is no brighter and better paper than Tux Sow the Omaka Beraid says: "And yet, if the Beraid were to write that truth, it believes it could express it better, thus: There is no brighter or better paper than Tus Every man to his taste; we stand by our state ment. The distinction is neat, and to our mind perfectly ast and true.

Another Pintform Suggested. From the Philadelphia Times.

There is some talk of nominating a ticket of the sons of great men on the platform. "We never-did anything corselves." This is as it should be but let the term be for life and let it be hereditary also. The sons of the fellows who never did anything themselves ar as much entitled to place as their fathers a c, and so are

Cheers for Mrs. Cleveland's Husband From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The President has been welcomed in this overwhelmingly Republican city with much personal enthusiasm, and with the honor due to his office. Yet we are not sure but that the part he most enjoyed of all the stately and familiar scenes he has gone through must have been at the conclusion of Saturday's ban quet, when Judge Ralley's call for "three cheers for Mrs. Cleveland's husband" conveyed Philadelphia's ap-preciative good wishes and friendlises good-by.

THE HAZING ON BOARD THE SANFLE.

Three Navas Cadets on Trial Before a Caura Martini at Anaspolis.

Annapolas, Sept. 19 .- A uniformed Unload States Marine kept guard at the Superinter 1 ent's building, Naval Academy, this more and announced witnesses as they were called in to testify in the haring case before a cours martial composed of officers, who were miss in uniform. The court first took up the ense Naval Cadet Joseph A. Leeds of Pennsylvania who was present and testified in his own behalf. Leeds entered the Academy in May lost, and the complainant, Milton E. Reed, a resi-

dent of Iowa, in September On the opening of court, after the charges had been read, the coursel for the accused cadet. James M. Munroe, an Annapolis lawyer and States Attorney for Anne Arundel county, filed exceptions in the nature of a demurrer to the specifications, which charged that on or about the 11th of September James A. Lee la did haze M. E. Reede by ordering him to stand on his head. The affected hazing occurred on the frigate Santee while the young men were

the frigate Santee while the young men were lying in their hammocks. The accentions field by the attorney, which were overruial worst Firstly, that the specifications did not charge any offence known to the law or requisitions of the Naval Academy, secondly, naval calcies are not liable for hazing under the act of 1973, modified by the act of 1872; and, thirdir, one fourth class man cannot testily against another fourth class man.

The testimony of those examined to-day falled to show any force, threat, or infinitely the normal of the fact of the accused chief. I be defence will put witnesses on the stand to make row to testify as to satements made by the accused endet after the affair was recorded to the authorities. These statements, it is raid, will be favorable to Leeds, showing toat he prosecuting witness had stated that he was uncertain as to who had commanded the substand on his head. The which stand on his head. The which stand on his head. The which the alleged hazing occurred.

The Leeds case will be resumed to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The other cases are those of W. W. Leenard and J. K. Boldsson, Llout, A.C.

AFTER MORE MILLIONS.

The Electricians Turning Their Minds to Entirend Motive Power.

It is said that one of the most arousing povelties at the electrical exhibition which is to freshen the display at the American Tantute Fair this winter will be the new use to which Edson's phonograph will be put. Pho graph instruments are to be inserted in very ordinary tooking dolls with the result that they will prove very extraordinary indeed, for they will talk like real children to whoever buys them. They will sing and ery and laugh, and recite from "Mother Goose" as well.

The exhibition will be likely to show that the electricians and the capitalists composing the electric light, telephone, and other companies are pretty generally turning their attention toward the use of the mysterious fluid as a motive power. There will be no end of machines for running light works like fans, sewing machines, churns, laundry implements, and sort of thing, and for opening front doors, and for clocks going, registering many sort ing clocks going, registering thany sorts of records, pumping, and a score of other tactual temple ments. But the sort of power that the biggest companies are trying to supply, and have spent the most monoty on is motive power for surface and other railroads. The little motors are placed differently in the different cars—some on the roofs, some under the floors, some in compartments in front, and some in the captres of the vanicles. In some devices the rails are charged with the electric current, and in others the machinery receives it from charged wires on poles twenty feet above the tracks. Several railroads are operated in tars way in different parts of the country, and it is whispered among electricians that a road into the suburbs of this city is soon to adopt this power. It is in this way that these persons expect to make more millions than even the spect to make more millions than even the dephone or incandescent light have brought

END OF A SUIT AGAINST W. R. GRACE Bla Transactions With Grant & Ward Not Likely to Be Imprened.

It was the opinion yesterday of those acquainted with the subject that the suit of Julien T. Davies, receiver for Grant & Ward, against ex-Mayor W. B. Grace for 1250,000, bis alleged profits from dealings with the firm, will die a natural death. Lawyer Bornblower, it is said, does not care to advise Mr. Davies to go to the expense of engrying on the suit with almost a certainty of defeat, Mr. Hornto-for Mr. Davies and Hornes E. Deming for for Mr. Davies and Horace E. Denning for Grace have been endeavoring to arrive feffulte understanding of the complaint on Mr. Grace. The complaint contained sale allegations to the effect that the Grant & Ward was insolvent at the time of the contained sale allegations to the effect that the Grace had his transactions with Ir. sin therefore any profits paid him belong creditors of the firm. The combinals decharge france. Mr. Denning has walled a year for a bill of particulars. Mr. Horer er and Mr. Denning have returned from summer vacations, but the suit does n ns, but the suit does not engage their attention.

SUNBEAMS.

-James Murphy of Louisville, Ky., was armitted even by the most deprayed—that of bearing his wife with his wooden leg.

-It is related in Nauvoo, Ill., that the other evening a citizen of the piece went to the well in the dark to get a drink. Feeling something strike his tongue, he closed his mouth in time to catch a suske several inches in length. -A woman in Dalton, Ga., has a breastning

from the head of George Washington. The pin is eval in shape, of old yellow gold, and within a circle of diamonds is the lock of hair. -There is a tremendous rivalry in the othlacking business in Chicago, and prices are going down. One of the most enterprising shiners in the

containing a lock of hair which is said to have been cut

works under this sign. "A Nickel a Shing, Man with a Wooden Leg. Two Shines for a Nick." -A lover of outdoor sports, whose home is in the interior-in Kentucky, to be more explicit - eays he is unable to understand how the people of the East can enjoy a yacht race. He has seen two, he says and didn't know which yacht had won until he read about it the next day. "It takes noise," says this Kentucky

man, "to make anything exciting." -While a train load of excursionists from Los Angeles, Cal., was spending the day at Port Baltona a sworldan files feet long ventured within the line of breakers and was thrown up on the sand. Within a per-minutes the excursionists had carved up the big can with their pocket knives, and they all carried a supply of swordshah steak back to town with them.

-Day after day, and for hours at a time, a man sits on a wharf at S.n Diego, Cal, armed with a four-tined harpson. At intervals the weapon leaves his hand, darts into the water, and a squirming stingray is brought up. He never speaks to any one, and does not encourage conversation from others. Many years are he was stung by a singray, and was had up for a long time. Since then all his time is devoted to an ensisternt on the flat.

-They are digging for foundations of the elevated ratiroad on the made ground at the foot of Ful-ton street, irroblyn. Just in front of the Annex ferry house is a hole which has historical interest. At a dep.h of two feet a brick pavement was reached resting mediately upon a layer of cobble stones. This was the grade of Fusion street at that point twenty-three years ago, when turn tables were used to reverse the alrest cars. Four feet below the surface is a pavement of rough round stones and this was in use fifty years ago when the old stage line balted there. Elina feet down is a deep black stratum showing the high water mark of the old landing used in coloulal times. The piles will probably have to go very deep to obtain a firm head, for ttle bay ran up Fulton street as far as Front street and

Jewell's mill was out on a point.

—A girl friend of Nina Van Zandt tells a Philadelphia reporter that after Miss Van dand's father's failure in business the family moved to this way. All that remained of their former afficiency wave five box dogs the property of bins, and, as she si fused to give them up, the appreciants of her latter's as-sets had omitted them from the schedule of his rifects. The girl was wonderfully attached to the pelse and as time elapsed and she felt more and more the plach of poverty her affection for the does increased. One day the favorite of the lot was lest. Diligent search, offers of reward, and advertising were all ineffectual in restoring the animal to is bereaved owner. Miss Var Zandt wrote a letter to the geteiler Feitura reher sorrow and bewailing the loss of her greatest per.

August Spea who was then editor of the paper pubished the letter, and wrote an amnesse editorial in which be made a good deal of fun of the year while he make a good deal of funct the young and a love for the pugging. The editorial gave the inclinate a much notoriety that it lead to the discovery and residenting of the dog. Miss Van Zandt was so grainful that she went in person to thank the editor, and that was the